

The Blair County Whig.

Vol. XV--Whole No. 826.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

New Series--Vol. 2, No. 39.

Established 1846.

By John Brotherline.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1863.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.



Forever float that standard sheet
Where breathes the free but falls before us
With Freedom's soul beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

Colored Female Experiences.

A correspondent of the Christian Watchman and Reflector, writing from "Gen. Banks' Campaign," says: "These observations are due to a week's campaign among the slaves of a portion of Louisiana. I wrote you that near the battlefield, on the Bayou Teche, was the plantation of a former classmate, now in the rebel army. Circumstances made me acquainted with the slaves, and caused them to regard me as a friend and adviser. * * * I rode over the 'Cage Places'—three large plantations. The uncle of the present owners came out to this country from Virginia, where he had been a negro trader. Settling with his slaves in a swamp, and being a first-class farmer, he made, in a few years, three of the best plantations in Louisiana. He brought with him as his negro wife a yellow girl of fifteen. She had been a slave of Jefferson. Now she is about sixty, but very intelligent, and her four children are living, two in Illinois and two in England. Their father left them free at his death, and twenty-five thousand dollars each. I talked with the old woman about Jefferson. She said he lived with a black woman, named Sally, and had four children by her. Dr. Pearson, in his recent life of Jefferson, denies this, on the authority of an overseer of Jefferson. 'How do you know that these children were Mr. Jefferson's,' I asked Susan. 'Because I was Sally's servant, and I used to see Mr. Jefferson occupy her room.' * * * On our return, I again encountered Martin Elbagh tying up his woman for talking to the Yankees. He would not suffer them to go to a prayer-meeting, lest they should pray for the Yankees. I gave his name to the provost marshal. The country through which we passed is very fertile, but, as one of the blacks said, he wondered at de Lord had not sunk it long since, deeper dan Sodom, for de crimes against de black people.' The planters are getting paid. The Lord don't settle his accounts every week or year, but he settles them. Pay day has come."

What is God.

In the year 1649, by direction of the Parliament of England, a number of learned and Godly divines from all parts of that kingdom and Scotland, met in Westminster to frame a Confession of Faith, according to the Scriptures, for the instruction of the people. The result of their long and patient deliberation was the Westminster Confession of Faith Catechism, which were adopted by the Church of Scotland and are still used and beloved by all Presbyterians.

It is said that when in the course of their work they came to consider the question, "What is God?" no one was prepared to offer a definition, all being sensible of the great importance and solemnity of the subject. It was then proposed to seek aid from God himself, and that all should unite while the youngest member prayed. This was the Rev. George Gillespie, from Scotland. He began thus: "O God, Thou art infinite, Eternal, and unchangeable in thy being, wisdom, power, holiness, justice, goodness, and truth." When he had finished, one of the members who recalled the introduction of his prayer, said that God had already answered their request; and, at his suggestion, the answer which now stands in the shorter Catechism was adopted.

Thus we see how God often answers the prayers of his people, fulfilling his promise that he will answer them even while they are calling upon him. The definition of God given in the Catechism has often been admired by those who knew not the circumstances of its origin. How much more deeply affected, would they have been had they been told that it was in answer to prayer.

WHAT CAN A CHILD DO?—A little boy was amusing himself by singing Sabbath school hymns. As his infant voice was warbling,

"O do not be discouraged,
For Jesus is your friend,"
he suddenly stopped, and fixing his large blue eyes upon his mother, who sat near, engaged with her sewing, he asked very earnestly, "Is Jesus your friend, mamma?" Struck by the earnestness, and the singularity of the question, from so young a child, the mother pondered long upon it, till her spiritual fears were aroused, and she rested not till she had assured herself that Jesus was indeed her friend.

THE VOLUNTEER'S STORY.

Some two years since I was what is generally termed a young man about town; that is, I was a useless, idle fellow, making no effort to establish myself in life, and, in fact, fast putting my chances for anything like stability or respectability out of the question by excesses which were undermining my feeble health. I was tall for my age, but was exceedingly spare and weak. I remember that the little boys in the streets were wont to call me "spindles"—a sobriquet which I was indebted to my long, thin legs for. My hair was, spite of lead combs and other ingenious devices, of a very red hue, and my face was the cause of constant misery; it would on all occasions make such effectual efforts to rival the hue of my carrot locks, to say nothing of the confusion of freckles, which laughed to scorn all such appliances as butter-milk and cream, and lotions—all, as the advertisement asserted, infallible cures for those distinguished spots, without which, I flattered myself, I should have been a tolerably good-looking chap.

My father is a speculator on Wall street; he is a bear or bull, I don't know which; but, at any rate, he belongs to the genus who make money. He has a splendid mansion on Fifth avenue, which is filled with costly furniture and works of art, and keeps a fine carriage and several horses. My mother spends plenty of money, wears fine silks, laces and cashmeres, and gives twice during the year a grand soiree, to which some five or six hundred people more than can by any possibility crowd in the house are invited; from all of which facts it will at a glance be seen that I belong to one of the first families in New York.

As I said before, I was "about town" some two years ago, and as I had no employment, save spending the very liberal allowance made me by my father, I was a dissipated, good-for-nothing lad, and was likely to continue so. An incident saved me from a too early ruin, and turned me into a totally different channel. I fell in love, and this is how I did so: I was one day sauntering up Broadway, with an awkward consciousness of my utter worthlessness and uselessness to myself, as well as to the rest of the world, when I saw a young lady fall in stepping from an omnibus, and observing that, as the vehicle started, it dragged her some way by the dress, which was caught in the door, I rushed forward, caught the omnibus, raised the prostrated damsel, released her dress, and thus saved her from further injury. She was fortunately but little hurt, and began thanking me for my timely aid in the most grateful manner. I glanced at her flushed face, and oh my! wasn't she handsome! I proffered her my arm, which, to my intense joy, was accepted, and I had the felicity of accompanying the charming girl to her home, which was not far distant. In fact, I see no reason why I should disguise the fact that she lived on Waverly place. I begged permission to call and ascertain the health that the next morning might bring forth, and was kindly told I might do so. I gave my card with a feeling of great pleasure to the young lady. I was aware that my speculative papa's name was well known in New York, and felt assured that, as the heir of his money-bags, I should be well received, spite my red hair and lamentably thin legs.

I called the next morning, and was well received; and somehow ere long I managed to call every morning on some futile errand which deceived no one, I am sure, but which served as a cloak to my matrimonial designs. Yes, I was now desperately in love, and thought seriously of getting married. I mentioned the matter to my respected papa, and was told by him that I was a fool, that I had always been a fool, and would ever be a fool. He said no more, but I interpreted this to mean that he gave his consent, and I left him the happiest of men—no, not men—well I shan't say boys; I shall take the *jeune milice*, and say the happiest of young men. I made up my mind I would say nothing about the affair to my mother until it was all settled. She always did just as I wanted her to. Should I promise to Nelly (I beg her pardon, Nellie—it seems the termination is "so much more genteel than that vulgarly") in person, or should I write? The latter course suited my inclination better; but then I foresaw that, were she to hesitate, the letter could not urge and entreat, while I felt that I could plead with an earnestness that would melt the indecision of a harder heart than Nellie's. So, making a bold front, I called at Waverly place and told the servant that I wished to see the young lady. She came, looking so lovely in a fresh linen gown; simple, but all the more attractive. I felt the hot blood mounting in my face, and felt that those confounded freckles must be more than usually apparent; but I choked down the sensation of annoyance caused thereby, and began, in as bold a tone as I could assume, the recital of my love. Miss Nellie, who had come into the room all smiles, looked annoyed the moment I began my confession. She listened, how-

ever until I had concluded; and then, instead of fainting in my arms with a "Yes, dear Frank"—I had thus rehearsed the whole thing in my mind's eye very often—she coldly told me I was too young, far too young, to get married, and she regretted to add I was far too dissipated, and should never think of assuming the cares of married life until I had become at least a more useful member of society. I plead, but in vain, and as I left Waverly place I may say that I was the most miserable wretch in all New York.

In grief and anger I passed the rest of the day, and at evening I went to Delmonico's to dine, or rather to drink down my sorrow. There I met a young friend of mine, who had just received a Lieutenant's commission in a regiment of Zouaves that was to leave for the seat of war the next morning, for the scene of their future strife, and with this young gentleman I dined. I have but a vague recollection of what occurred at that dinner. I know, however, that I soon became intoxicated. When I recovered consciousness I was astonished to find myself in the cars, and still more astonished to find that I was ensconced in a very large and loose-fitting pair of red trousers, that I had a blue jacket on, and that, in fact, I was wearing a Zouave's uniform. I was among several hundred men similarly accoutred. What could it all mean? I begged for information and was told to "shut up." This I considered was just no information at all, and as I am not of the most peaceable disposition, and as after a very strong dinner I generally require a deal of water, I determined to seek both information and a cooling draught in some other part of the train.

"Say, corporal, here's a cove as rides rusty," shouted one of my companions.

At this moment a Zouave came towards us and told me to shut my mouth, and if I didn't keep quiet he would show me that a soldier's first law is obedience.

"A soldier!" I shouted; "I am no soldier. Who put these disgusting trousers on me?"

"Come, come, Legs," said the corporal, "don't say anything disrespectful of the uniform."

"But, corporal, what am I doing with it on?"

"You are enlisted and belong to this regiment, don't you?"

"I enlisted? Never!"

"Come, none of that. I say, boys, here's a heavy deserter. He's got the bounty, spent it like a fool getting drunk last night, and now says he ain't a Zouave."

I begged to see my friend, the young officer, whom I had dined with the evening before, but was told he had remained behind, and would join us the next day. I was still so weak and ill from the exercises of the past evening that I remained silent for the time, determined I would seek my friend the moment I could obtain my release. I did see him the next day, and then learned that he had confided to him the history of my rejected love, and I had expressed a frantic desire for an immediate death, and had accepted with avidity an offer that I should join the Zouaves and fight the rebels. I had regularly enlisted, been paid the bounty money, and was now to all intents and purposes a soldier.

"If you desire to get clear of the regiment," said my friend, with a sneer, "you can write to your father. He has influence enough, no doubt, to get you out of the scrape. If you are afraid to carry the thing through, write to the old gentleman by all means. He will be disappointed though, I can tell you; for when I called upon him, the next day after you left, and told him you had enlisted, he was as proud as a turkey cock and vowed you were a fine fellow after all, and said he rejoiced in the spirit you had shown, and thought that a campaign would bring you out. By this time all your friends in New York are aware of your being a Zouave, a member of the Daredvill regiment. If you sink away, you will not rise in the estimation of your New York friends."

All my friends knew that I had enlisted! The thought fired me with new ardor. She would know it; must even now know it, and doubtless was struck by the boldness of my conduct. Yes, if I could not win her, I chose to court death.

"I will stay, my friend," said I to the Lieutenant.

And stay I did, though for months it was hard. At last, however, I began to feel a vigor and strength I had never before known. Whereas, at first, I had worn gloves, thereby becoming known throughout the regiment as "Kids," I now gazed with great satisfaction at my hard, blackened hands. My face became a deep bronze, all freckles disappearing in this shade, and I found to my intense delight that my whiskers were growing; they were red; but then I considered them martial, and I gladly allowed them all the latitude they would take. They were at first a modest pair, and kept in the background with a pertinacity that quite annoyed me; but at last they came forth vigorously, and I became, as my fellow-soldiers said, a fine-looking Zouave. I grew taller and stouter, and finally

looked upon our soldier's existence as just the thing.

My first engagement I shall never forget. We were told to charge, and charge we did. We were then told to retreat to a copse near by and hold it. I must own that I heard the first order, but the last was quite unintelligible to me. I had felt intense fear when we charged. I have no hesitation in acknowledging this, and as I saw my comrades falling around me I expected each moment to be my last. Mechanically I loaded and fired. At last I found that, save myself, no one was firing, and also that I had no more cartridges. Necessarily I ceased firing also. Just then the Colonel rode up.

"Confound that fellow!" shouted he, a well-pleased grin on his countenance; "he's a regular fire-eater—stood his ground like a veteran—set a splendid example to the men. I appoint you a corporal, sir, and shall report your name to the department."

I had no idea what the old man meant, and resumed my place in the ranks with a quiet demeanor, which the boys deemed *nonchalance*, and cheered accordingly. I thus became famous, and was called no more "Kids," but was known as "Corporal Fire-eater." I must acknowledge that the *nom de guerre* pleased me immensely, the more so when I heard that my name appeared in the Colonel's report, and had been mentioned in all the New York papers.

"The correspondent of the *Tribune*," added my dear mother, "gives a glowing account of your actions." The good old soul, in her enthusiasm, continued: "How beautiful these correspondents of the papers do write about the battles, and how brave they are to run such risks. Through them a courageous soldier becomes known."

I will not dwell upon the two years' service I went through with my regiment. We fought often and well, and, at last, our time having expired, we were ordered home. A few days since I marched through the streets of my native city, with my musket on my shoulder. I saw scores of my old companions as I passed along; but none of them recognized in the tall, sun-burnt, rather dirty-looking Zouave, the slim freckled, good-for-nothing, puny dandy, whom they knew so well only two years ago. We were dismissed, and I hurried home, and to my astonishment, I found there a certain young lady whom I had often dreamed of, both day and night, when before the enemy. I still loved her dearly, but I still smarted at her refusal of my proffered love.

My dear mother knew me at once. My father affected to look upon me as a daring impostor, said that such a swash-buckler could not be his son—the delicate, dyspeptic Frank—and said he would ring the bell and have the intruder turned out of doors. He must have supposed the bell-rope was around my neck, however, as he came and flung his arms around me, while something like a tear glistened in his eye. And Nellie, dear, beautiful Nellie, she was there, as a said above, and, of course, she blubbered and fidgeted about, and became very red the moment I approached her, and murmured something about "former harshness," which I cut short by taking her in my arms and squeezing her until my mother ran to me, shouting:

"Mercy on me! you will kill the child, you great soldier boy!"

And so I should, I believe, for I was making up in this hug for all the time lost. It was so jolly to find that, after all, she did love me. The old gentleman—I mean my father—has done the thing, I am pleased to say, in the handsomest manner. He called the next day on the parents of Nellie, asked and obtained their consent to our immediate union, and placed to my account a sum which will amply defray the expense of our tour to Europe. Nellie asserts that my red whiskers are superb, says she rather likes freckles, and above all, is proud to know that her husband has fought the battles of his country. We are both very happy.

In conclusion, I would advise all rejected puny dandies to try two years' service in the ranks of some of our fine regiments, as a great restorer and infallible remedy for freckles.

The Fulton Patriot (Oswego) Co., N. Y., says.

"The Syracuse Courier, the organ of John A. Green, Gov. Seymour's new brigadier and military counselor, is indignant at Pemberton for yielding Vicksburg, and says that there is nothing that will relieve him from the charge of a 'weak and premature, and as yet unnecessary surrender.'"

LONGEVITY.—A man died recently in Liverpool, aged one hundred and one years. The family of which he was a member was remarkable for longevity, his maternal grandfather having lived to the age of one hundred and three, his mother to one hundred, and his sister to ninety-two years. His brother is nearly ninety years old.

I have a good ear, a wonderful ear, said a conceited musician in the course of conversation. "So has a jackass," said a bystander.

A Bit of Pathos in Real life.

There are queer histories in the world. Walking homeward a few nights ago, in a drenching rain, up South street, we overtook two females, comely moving upward under the shelter of a wide-spread umbrella. The parties were a mother and daughter. The latter is about twenty-one years of age; the former cannot be much short of sixty.

In the Rognes' Gallery is the picture of a man named Burkie. The original is still in the Eastern Penitentiary. He was sentenced three years ago for the murder in a house of ill-repute in Locust street, above Ninth; of a constable in the office of Alderman McMullen. The victim was named Johnson was engaged to be married at the murder to a young girl who then lived in a court near Fifth and Christian streets, and who lives there still. The young man was not worthy of such love as that entertained for him by the girl in question.

A quarrel arose in the house, and a stab with a knife in the hands of Burkie took effect in Johnson's breast, and he was killed. The females who we met in the pouring shower, as above narrated, were the girl to whom the murdered man had been affianced and her mother. The death of her lover caused the girl to become demented. She remains in that condition to this day. Her form of madness is *metamorphosis*. She believes, however, that at some time not definitely fixed, between the hours of one and two o'clock in the morning, by visiting the scene of the murder, her betrothed will appear to her. Of her mind this one idea has taken sole possession.

Every night for three years past, in company of her afflicted mother, the girl has visited the locality of the tragedy; neither rain, snow cold or heat, has ever yet interrupted this nightly visit. They take one regular route—up Fifth to South up South to Ninth, and thence to Locust street, in an alley running from which street the murder was committed. During the whole walk the girl talks incessantly to her mother, in a low tone of voice, and the mother with bursting heart, listens patiently but hopelessly. She knows the fruitlessness of the nightly walk, but takes it that her unfortunate child may to that extent be comforted.

They walk to the alley where the sad event occurred, heeding no one, and steadily moving to the house where the murderous deed was done. They wait there for some minutes, sometimes for as much as an hour. Then the girl says, "Never mind mother dear; he won't come to-night! He will be here to-morrow." And the poor creature returns hopefully, sometimes even cheerfully, and nearly a thousand to-morrows have since transpired, yet each night the girl, with her devoted mother comes to the spot, only to retire in hope that the disappointment of the night may be consummated by better results in the next.

So well is the history known down town, that even the vilest ruffian in Moyamensing passes the women by without an insult. The girl is comely, with a fresh complexion and a fine shape, but no man says aught to her, as with her sorrow-stricken mother, she makes her nightly journey. The mother's steps are growing feeble. They are poor, and not many days hence the girl must do her journey alone. God help her!—*North American*.

The Echo of Job.

There is not, perhaps, in all the sacred canon, a more wonderful book than the book of Job. Its doctrines are deep and sound. Its imagery is chaste and beautiful. Its figures are lofty and striking. Its poetry is beautiful and vigorous. Its representations of God are sublime and majestic, almost without a parallel. Its descriptions of the works of God evince an acquaintance with nature that is rarely equaled.

The writer discourses of the thunder and lightning, wind, rain, vapor, dew, frost, hail, snow, ice, various animals of the earth, sea, and air, the poisoning of the earth in empty space, her internal fires, names various constellations in the starry heavens, and speaks poetically of their influence upon the seasons with a familiarity that would do credit to a modern savant. He draws out and presents the true idea of God and his providences, and the trials through which these are called to pass, who sincerely love him, and the high, spiritual attainment and glorious growth in grace they acquire as a result; the prosperity that attends the follies and weaknesses even of God's people, the trembling and yet the triumph of their faith in darkness and temptation.

Should a man at the present day write such a poem as the book of Job he could not fail to be regarded as the most wonderful man of the age, and yet this book was probably penned about the time of Abraham. Was not the writer inspired?—*Morning Star*.

If a man talks insolently to you under the plea of candor, you can knock him down under the plea of an infirmity of temper.

CONJUGATION AND AGREEMENT.—In a lesson in parsing the sentence, "man, courting capacity of bliss," ect., the word courting comes to a pert young miss of fourteen to parse. She commenced hesitatingly, but got along well enough until she was to tell what it agreed with. Here she stopped short. But as the teacher said, "Very well, what does courting agree with?" Ellen blushed, and hung down her head.

"Ellen, don't you know what that agrees with?"

"Ye—ye—yes, sir."

"Well, Ellen, why don't you parse that word? What does it agree with?"

Blushing still more and stammering, Ellen said, "It agrees with all the girls, sir!"

A friend tells a story of a witness who makes a very nice distinction in the shades of lying. Being questioned by a lawyer as to the general reputation of another witness for truth the witness was asked whether the individual was not a notorious liar, "Why," said he, rolling an immense quid of tobacco in his mouth, "not exactly so; but he is what I call an *intermittent liar*."

"There's no humbug about these sardines," said Brown, as he helped himself to a third plateful from a newly-opened box; they are the genuine article, and came all the way from the Mediterranean." "Yes," replied his economical wife, "and if you will only control your appetite they will go a great deal further."

A few days ago Gen. Rosecrans was dining with his staff at one of the Murfreesboro hotels. He unfortunately tasted the Tennessee butter, when he immediately arose and saluted the plate before him, remarking, "Gentlemen, that butter outranks me!"

Two gentlemen of the bar were wending their way home one night when one was nabbed by the police and put in the lockup. A friend, on learning his mishap, asked the other why he did not bail his companion out. "Bail him out, said the lawyer, "you couldn't pump him out!"

Muggins recently reproached a friend for reading that treasonable sheet, the N. Y. World.

"It begets a religious frame of mind," was the reply.

"How?"

"It makes me long for another and a better World."

Never quarrel with a lady. If you are in trouble with her, retreat; if she abuses you, be silent; if she tears your cloak, give her your coat; if she boxes your ear, bow to her in return; if she tears your eyes out, feel your way to the door—and fly!

An Irishman recently handed into the telegraph office a dispatch intended to inform another Emerald, employed upon the public works in a neighboring town, of the decease of a friend. It reads thus: "Barney, come home; I died last night!"

A young school teacher at Becket, Massachusetts, having indulged in the pleasant practice of kissing his young lady pupils in open school, the school committee, in their annual report mildly remarked that this is "an exercise not recognized by our common regulations."

The ambition to be witty sometimes overcomes even a youth's filial affection.

"John," said a father to his son, on the day he was twenty-one, "you have got a fool for your master now." "Yes," said John, "and have had these twenty years."

What are the points of difference between the Prince of Wales, an orphan, a bald head, and a gorilla? The Prince is heir apparent, an orphan has no'er a parent, a bald head has no hair apparent, and a gorilla has a hairy parent.

"Put your tongue out a little farther," said a physician to a female patient: "a little farther ma'am, if you please—a little still." "Why, doctor, do you think there's no end to a woman's tongue?" said the fair invalid.

A lady being asked what business her husband followed said he was engaged in "finishing." Further explanation was necessary, and after a brief hesitating she continued—"finishing his time in the State Prison."

A cotemporary says—"The two opposing armies in the North may be said to have imbibed, of late, a pastoral taste—since both are now led by."

"Spangled MEADE and flowery LEE."

Many people, when they experience the slightest tinge of illness, betake themselves to bed. They most probably think they will alleviate their pain by using a counter-pane.



THE WHIG.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1863.

Extension of Time for Holding the Union State Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24, 1863. At a meeting of the Union State Central Committee, held in this city to day, it was resolved to extend the time for holding the Union State Convention at Pittsburg, from July 1st to August 5th.

The following is the resolution adopted, providing for this extension:

Resolved, that in the present emergency while many delegates to the Union State Convention are engaged in the military service, and cannot be present at the meeting appointed to be held at Pittsburg on the 1st of July next, it is deemed expedient to postpone the Convention until Wednesday, the 5th day of August next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and it is hereby postponed until that time.

Editors of the different Union newspapers throughout the Commonwealth, will please give this notice an insertion in their columns.

P. FRASER SMITH,

Chairman pro tem.

The Way to Peace.

The one direct, essential, overruling prerequisite to an early and honorable Peace in this distracted, devastated country is the prompt mustering in of the Three Hundred thousand Men for which the Government has made a draft on the National Militia.

If those men were to-day embodied, it is highly probable that there would be no more serious fighting. Even before our present wasted, decimated armies, the Rebellion makes head only in Northern Virginia, and behind its strong defences at Charleston. Gens. Rosecrans, Grant and Banks find no enemies that dare dispute their victorious progress; and the Rebels in Arkansas; so recently beaten in the East by the defenders of Helena, have just been routed in the West by a less numerous force under Gen. Blunt. Practically, the Rebellion in the Valley of the Mississippi is smashed.

But our thinned regiments sorely need recruiting before our successes can be followed up. Gen. Banks took Port Hudson by the aid of nine months' men, who had already completed their full term of enlistment. Had they insisted on their unquestioned right to leave, the result must have been disastrous. All our armies, in addition to the inevitable waste of war, have been sorely depleted by the mustering out of regiments who have faithfully served their two years, or their nine months, and have come home as was their right. Our recent losses from this source alone will not fall much short of One Hundred Thousand Men.

Meantime, the Rebels practice on the good old rule—"Keep what you get, and get what you can." All who ever enlisted in their service—no matter whether for one year or two—are conscripted to serve to the end. All those who have not enlisted, whether Unionists or Rebels, they force into their service. There is great danger that, while their armies are remorselessly recruited and ours steadily depleted, they may speedily outnumber us on certain important points, if not generally.

The National Draft is our Government's indispensable recourse. Nothing else will give us the necessary re-enforcements with adequate celerity. We need them now, so as to be ready for a decisive fall campaign, if the Rebels shall not—as we think they may—be impelled by the mere assembling of this new force to succumb.

Volunteering is too tardy a resource; beside which, it involves the appointment of a multitude of new and mainly green officers, who cannot, in the nature of things, be nearly so efficient as the old ones, improved by actual service, and with the most conspicuous cowards, imbeciles and swindlers weeded out. Three Hundred Thousand new men incorporated into old regiments will be far more effective than if mustered in in new regiments, and will cost the country at least Fifty Millions less.

We do not disparage Volunteering. On the contrary, we welcome it; the more the

better. Every good man now disposed to volunteer can pocket the \$300 in cash which the Government exacts from every one seeking exemption, receive his \$13 per month, besides clothing, equipment and rations during service, and have a further bounty of \$100 at the close, which we confidently hope will be within a year. Never before on earth were such inducements offered to volunteers as now. But let them take the places of drafted men, so as to secure the extra \$300 which does not come out of the Treasury, and recruit old regiments rather than form new ones.

The Germans of Ohio Deserting Vallandigham.

The German Democratic organ at Cleveland has taken the name of Vallandigham from its columns and raised that of John Brough for Governor. The editor says, in explanation of his course:

"As will be noticed by our readers, we put to-day at the head of our paper the name of Mr. Brough for Governor. This is no hasty step; but we have concluded, after mature consideration and consultation with many of our Democratic friends, to lay aside for the present party differences and try the utmost of our influence to aid to victory the party that advocates the suppression of the rebellion. The disgraceful scenes which a few days ago occurred in New York city, proves that it requires the united effort of all good citizens, without regard to party, to sustain the public peace and order, and it is most certainly the duty of every one who cares for the welfare of our country to put aside party consideration and to support our Constitutional Government."

—As a class, our German adopted citizens have evinced a noble zeal for the safety and defence of the Government of their adoption, where danger and death test the loyalty of men. They have made many sacrifices in the great struggle for the Union, among the noblest of which is this brave giving up of mere party. We commend this action of the Germans of Ohio to the people of all the States. It is an example worthy of our highest respect and most earnest emulation.—*Har. Tel.*

Another Democratic paper—*The American Union*, published at Steubenville, Ohio, and edited by John Sheridan—refuses to support Vallandigham for Governor. It has been the democratic organ of Jefferson County for more than thirty years.

Gen. Foster has sent in an official report of the late cavalry raid in North Carolina. Our force consisted of the 3d New York, some of Mix's men, a squadron of the 12th New York, and one North Carolina company, all commanded by Brig. Gen. Patton. They destroyed the railroad bridge over Tar River; they also destroyed a cotton mill well filled, a flouring mill with 1,000 barrels of flour, and a large quantity of hard bread, a machine shop with shells and powder, a large depot, and several offices, an engine and train of cars, a train of 25 wagons with supplies for the Rebels, an armory and machine shop, 800 bales of cotton, two steamboats, an iron-clad in process of construction, a saw-mill, a train of cars, and great quantities of subsistence; 100 prisoners, and 300 horses and mules were taken, and 300 negroes followed our forces to Newbern. There was a good deal of fighting, the enemy being beaten in every instance. Our loss will not exceed 25 men.

Late accounts from Meade's army say that Lee has successively tried all the Blue Ridge gaps, and been repulsed in each instance. Failed in his desperate attempt to march into Central Virginia, it is thought that he is now moving in all haste up the Valley of the Shenandoah towards Staunton. Our army is practically between Lee and Richmond, and ready for any battle he may offer. Stuart's cavalry is no longer able to do us serious damage; only Mosely's band are troublesome. At Chester Gap our cavalry recaptured 1,100 cattle, several thousand sheep, and a number of horses and mules. Our cavalry have done most excellent service during the past week.

LATER.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Information received to-day show that Lee's army, under Longstreet, Hill and Ewell, passed through Chester Gap on Thursday and Friday, and are now at and South of Culpeper. Buford's cavalry opposed them, but had to fall back, but hung on their rear, capturing prisoners and cattle. It was generally thought that Lee was making all possible speed to Richmond, but Buford thinks the rebels intend making a stand on the South side of the Rapidan.

Rebel prisoners say, that our cavalry has done more to defeat Lee's plans than any other arm; also that a great deal of despondency prevails in the South, and in the army, in consequence of the recent defeats and failure of Lee's plans.

The defection of Joe Johnston and his refusal to obey the orders of Jeff. Davis, will necessitate the construction of an army in the South-west.

Vallandigham, in his Canadian address says: "I found myself first a freeman when on British soil. And to-day under the protection of the British flag, I am here to enjoy and in part to exercise the privileges and rights which usurpers insolently deny me at home." It is very true, that traitors, and all other kinds of rogues and scoundrels, who "leave their country for their country's good," or are banished for crime, find protection under the British flag in Canada. But our Irish Democrats who have felt the yoke of British tyranny and oppression, in the Emerald Isle, will be able to appreciate this democratic compliment to British freedom and the British flag.

THE ONE-HUNDRED-AND-FIFTY-FIRST PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.—At the battle of Gettysburg, Lieut.-Col. George F. McFarland, being the only field officer with the 151st Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, took 466 men and 19 officers besides himself and Adjutant into battle, and but 101 men and 7 officers answered to their names in the evening. But they fought like tigers, and brought low thousands of our foes. Col. McFarland had his sword-hilt struck, then his horse, and finally was wounded in both legs, one of which has since been amputated below the knee. The other wound will, it is thought, heal.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23, 1863.

The Common Councils have rejected the bill appropriating \$500,000 to pay exemption for drafted men. The vote stood—18 Democrats for the bill, and 18 Republicans and four Democrats against it. A bill subsequently passed appropriating \$1,000,000, for the relief of the families of the drafted men.

The United States District Attorney, on Saturday, during the investigation of the charges against Mr. Hershberger for aiding a deserter, stated that no person had a right to enable a United States soldier to change his clothes; that any soldier changing his soldier clothes for citizens' clothes became thereby a deserter from the United States service.—*Har. Telegraph.*

TIN IN MISSOURI.—It is said that a tin mine has been discovered in Missouri, near the head of St. Francis river. The ore has been found in a tract of land of about one thousand acres, and is rich in quality.

From the Huntingdon Globe.—

CARD.

The Soldiers' Aid Society of Huntingdon have received from the Ladies of Hollidaysburg, through Mrs. Samuel Calvin, for the sick soldiers in the hospital at this place—10 shirts, 1 pair of drawers, 4 p.s. stockings, cravats, and \$24.25 in money. For this timely contribution they tender their thanks.

JULIA M. DORRIS,
Sec'y Soldiers' Aid.

Hunt, July 27, '63.

The Draft in New York.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Nearly \$70,000 is already collected for the families of the policemen, firemen, and soldiers, injured or killed in the riots. Detachments of troops from the Army of the Potomac have arrived to take charge of the drafted men in the Northern and Eastern States. Their principal duty will be to catch runaways. They go to Elmhurst and other parts of this State, and to Vermont and Connecticut.

The draft in the 14th ward, was finished this morning, completing the 3d Congressional District. At the closing of the drawing, three cheers were given for the country right or wrong. The draft for the city is now complete, with the exception of the 1st and 2d wards.

CAPTURE OF MORGAN.

CINCINNATI, July 26.—The following have been received at headquarters: Headquarters on the Field, 3 Miles South of New Lisbon, O., July 26.—To Colonel Lewis Richmond, A. A. G.—By the blessing of Almighty God I have succeeded in capturing Gen. John H. Morgan, Col. Clarke, and the balance of the command, amounting to about 400 prisoners. I will start with Morgan and staff on the first train for Cincinnati, and await the Generals order for transportation for the balance. (Signed.) J. M. SHACKELFORD, Col. Commanding.

Official.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
14TH ARMY CORPS, PORT HUDSON,
July 10, 1863.

Sir:—I have the honor to inform you that with this place, there fell into our hands over 5,500 prisoners, including 1 Major Gen. and 1 Brigadier Gen., and 100 pieces of artillery, 5 complete batteries numbering 31 pieces field artillery, a good supply of projectiles for line and heavy guns, 4,400 rounds of canon powder, 4,000 stand of arms, 50,000 rounds of small ammunition, besides a small amount of stores of various kinds. We captured also two steamers, one of which is very valuable. They will be of great service at this time. N. P. BANKS, Maj. Gen.

When should a lovely young man deserve to remain ever green? When he pines to become spruce.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

The United States steam transport *Arago*, Henry A. Gadsden, commanding, from Port Royal, S. C., at 10 30 A. M., and Charleston Bar at 5 P. M., on Thursday, July 23, arrived at port yesterday afternoon, bringing 100 first and 172 second class passengers, the usual mails, and having the prize steamer *Emma* in tow.

The intelligence by the *Arago* confirms the telegram already published from rebel sources, respecting the second assault upon Fort Wagner, on Morris Island by General Gilmore's forces and the monitors, mortar schooners and gunboats under Admiral Dahlgren.

After the first unsuccessful assault on the 10th inst., General Gilmore lost no time in throwing up batteries on Morris Island, within 800 yards of Fort Wagner, in order to reduce it by siege. On the morning of the 18th, twelve or fifteen heavy guns were in position, beside eight or ten mortars. General Gilmore, therefore, determined to commence the attack which was opened at 11 A. M.

The bombardment was conducted in a spirited manner. Gilmore's batteries initiating the work, and Admiral Dahlgren's five monitors, the Ironsides, two mortar schooners and three wooden gunboats, quickly joining in the engagement.

The enemy replied briskly from Fort Wagner and Battery Bee, just beyond the Cummings Point, while Sumter kept up a sharp fire from the guns on her southwestern face, among which were two rifled pieces of heavy calibre. Most of the rebel fire was directed upon the monitors and the other naval vessels, only an occasional shell being sent towards the batteries. Although the iron-clads were repeatedly struck, they suffered very little real damage, and the only losses in the batteries were a Lieutenant of the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania regiment who was killed by a chance shot, and the wounding of six of the gunners.

Soon after 4 o'clock the firing from Fort Wagner ceased. It was then known that our brave fellows had succeeded in dismounting one gun, and it was also pretty well ascertained that another of the rebel pieces had burst. These facts led to the supposition that the enemy had evacuated the work altogether, and it was determined to attempt its occupation. For this purpose two brigades, consisting of the Seventh Connecticut regiment, the Third New Hampshire, the Ninth Maine, the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania, and the Forty-eighth New York, under Brig. Gen. Strong, and the Seventh New Hampshire, Sixty-second Ohio, One Hundred New York and Fifty-fourth Massachusetts, colored, under Colonel Putnam, who had been under arms all day, screened from the enemy behind a range of sand hills, in the rear of our works, were ordered forward.

This was at dusk, and both brigades were formed in line on the beach, the regiments being disposed in columns, excepting the colored regiment which for some reason was given the post of extreme honor and of danger in the advance, and was drawn up in line of battle, exposing its full front to the enemy. This movement of the troops was observed by Sumter, and fire was at once opened on them, happily without doing any injury, as the shells went over the heads of the men.

Strong's brigade under this fire moved along the beach at a slow rate for about three quarters of a mile, when the men were ordered to lie down. In this position they remained half an hour, Sumter meanwhile being joined in the cannonade by the rebels in Battery Lee, but without effect upon our troops. It was now quite dark, and the order was given for both brigades to advance. Gen. Strong's leading and Col. Putnam's within supporting distance. The troops went forward at quick time and in deep silence, until the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts, led by its gallant Col. Shaw, was within two hundred yards of the works, when the men gave a fierce yell and rushed up the glacis, closely followed by the other regiments of the brigade.

The enemy, hitherto silent as the grave while our men were swarming over the glacis, opened upon them furiously with grape, canister, and a continuous fusillade of small arms.

The gallant negroes, however, plunged on regardless of this murderous reception, and many of them crossed the ditch, although it contained four feet of water, gaining the parapet. They were dislodged, however, in a few minutes with grenades, and retired helter skelter, leaving more than half their number, including their brave colonel, dead upon the field.

The 6th Connecticut regiment, under Lieut. Col. Rodman, was next in support of the 54th, and they also suffered terribly, being compelled to retire after a stubborn contest. The 9th Maine, which was next in line was broken up by the passage of the remnant of the repulsed colored regiment through its lines, and retired in confusion, excepting three companies, which nobly stood their ground.

It now devolved upon the 3d New Hampshire regiment to push forward, and led by Gen. Strong and Col. Jackson in person, the gallant fellows dashed up against the fort. Three companies actually gained the ditch, and wading through the water found shelter against the embankment. Here was the critical point of the assault. The second brigade, which should have been up and ready to support their comrades of the first, were unaccountably delayed. General Strong then gave the order to fall back, and lie down on the glacis, which was obeyed without confusion.

It was while waiting here, exposed to

the heavy fire, that Gen. Strong was wounded. A fragment of shell entered his thigh, passing entirely through the fleshy part and making a serious wound, although the bone escaped fracture. The breast of Col. Jackson's coat was torn off at the same time by a piece of shell, slightly wounding him. Neither of these brave men would lie down to escape the rain of metal, but stood unflinchingly throughout, eliciting the unbounded admiration of their men. Finding that the supports did not come, Gen. Strong gave the order for his brigade to retire, and the men left the field in perfect order.

Afterwards the other brigades came up and made up for their apparent tardiness by glorious deeds of valor. Rushing impetuously up the glacis, undeterred by the fury of the enemy, whose fire was not interrupted for a second, several of the regiments succeeded in crossing the ditch, scaling the parapet and descending into the fort.—Here a hand-to-hand conflict ensued.—Our men fought with desperation, and were able to drive the enemy from one side of the work to seek shelter between the traverses, while they held possession for some time more than an hour. This unparalleled piece of gallantry was unfortunately of no advantage. The enemy rallied, and having received large reinforcements, made a charge upon the band of heroes, and expelled them from their nobly won position by the sheer force of numbers. One of the regiments engaged in this brilliant dash was the 48th New York, Col. Barton, and it came out almost decimated. The most distressing part of its disastrous treatment is, that the enemy did not inflict the damage. It was the result of a mistake on the part of one of our regiments. The 48th was among the first to enter the fort, and was fired upon by a regiment that gained the parapet some minutes later, under the supposition that it was the enemy.

About midnight the order was given to retire, and our men fell back to the rifle pits outside of our own works, having engaged in as hotly contested a battle as has ever been fought.

Our casualties, as may reasonably be expected, were very large. The list of killed, wounded and missing foots up fifteen hundred and thirty.

Among the killed are Col. Putnam, of the Seventh New Hampshire; Col. Shaw, of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts; Lieut. Col. Green, of the Forty-eighth New York; Adjutant Libby, of the Third New Hampshire.

Gen. Seymour was wounded in the foot, while directing movements in the field. Col. Barton, of the Forty-eighth New York was wounded in the thigh by a ball, which flattened against the bone.

Lieut. Col. Rodman, of the Sixth Connecticut, was seriously wounded.

Lieut. Col. Bedell, of the Third New Hampshire, was taken prisoner.

The day after the fight, the steamers *Cosmopolitan* and *Mary Benton* were dispatched to Hilton Head with the wounded, and every house in Beaufort is occupied as a hospital.

Our dead bodies were buried on Monday, at least that portion of them that were on the field within the limits that our burying party was allowed to approach the rebel works. Those who fell on the glacis and the ditch were interred by the enemy.

Individual instance of heroism during the contest were numerous. Among others, it is mentioned that the color bearer of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts stood nobly upon the glacis with his flag, endeavoring to rally the men, and finding the task useless he walked to the rear, still holding the flag aloft with remarkable deliberation, regardless, altogether of the fearful fire.

The siege has not been suspended. Operations are still in progress which Gen. Gilmore is sanguine will result in success.

NEW YORK July 28.—The schooner *A. Mason*, from Port Royal, reports having passed off Charleston, on the evening of the 26th, and heard heavy firing. Our forces were still battering at Fort Wagner.

High Important from Mexico.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The steamer *Roanoke*, with Havana dates to the 22d inst., has just arrived. An arrival from Vera Cruz on the 13th, at Havana, states that Mexico was declared an empire on the 10th inst. Maximilian, of Austria, is to be proclaimed emperor, if he will accept. If not, Napoleon is to select one. A salute was fired at Vera Cruz in honor of the event.

City of Mexico dates to the 10th, says it appears that the Council of Notabilities declared that the Mexican nation, through them, select an empire as the form of government, and proclaim Maximilian, of Austria emperor. Should he decline the throne, they implore the French emperor to select a person in whom he has full confidence, to occupy the throne. This proclamation was immediately made public, and a courier posted to Vera Cruz, when it was sent by a French steamer to Havana.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Mayor Opdyke to-day vetoed the ordinance, passed last week, to pay conscripts three hundred dollars, on the ground of vagueness and illegality. Other objections are also urged. He holds that the Common Council has had time since last march to remedy any supposed inequalities of the draft, but that they did not do anything until this ordinance was passed, thus appearing as a propitiatory measure to appease the mob.

It may sound like a paradox, yet the breaking of both wings of an army is a pretty sure way to make it fly.

NOT ALCOHOLIC.
A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
Vegetable Extract.

A PURE TONIC.

Dr. Hoofland's
GERMAN BITTERS.PREPARED BY
DR. C. M. JACKSON, Phila., Pa.
Will Effectually CureLIVER COMPLAINT,
DYSPEPSIA,JAUNDICE,
Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of
the Kidneys, and all diseases arising
from a disordered Liver or
Stomach.

such
as Consti-
pation, Inward
Piles, Fulness or
Blood to the Head, Acidity
of the Stomach, Nausea,
Heartburn, Disgust for Food,
Fulness or Weight in the Stomach,
Sore Throat, Sinking or Fluttering
at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the
Head, Harried or Difficult Breathing,
Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or
Suffocating Sensations when in a
lying posture, Dizziness of Vi-
sion, Dots or Webs be-
fore the sight, Fe-
ver and Dull
pain in the
Head

Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the
Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back,
Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flashes
of Heat, Burning in the Flesh,
Constant Imaginings of Evil,
and great Depression
of Spirits.

The proprietors have thousands of Letters
from the most eminent

CLERGYMEN,

LAWYERS,

PHYSICIANS,

and

CITIZENS.

Testifying of their own personal knowledge, of
the beneficial effects and medical virtues of
these Bitters.

Do you want something to Strengthen
your?

Do you want a Good Appetite?

Do you want to build up your Constitu-
tion?

Do you want to feel well?

Do you want to get rid of Nervousness?

Do you want Energy?

Do you want to sleep well?

Do you want a Brisk and Vigorous feeling?

If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GER-
MAN BITTERS.

Particular Notice.

There are many preparations sold under the
name of Bitters, put up in quart bottles, com-
posed of the cheapest whiskey or common
costing from 20 to 40 cts per gallon, the taste
disguised by Anise or Coriander Seed.
This class of bitters has caused and will con-
tinue to cause, as long as they can be sold,
hundreds to die the death of the drunkard.
By their use the system is kept continually
under the influence of Alcoholic Stimulants of
the worst kind, the desire for Liquor is ex-
cited and kept up, and the result is all the hor-
rors attendant upon a drunkard's life and
death.

For those who desire and will have a Liqueur
Bitters, we publish the following receipt. Get
ONE BOTTLE HOOFLAND'S GERMAN
BITTERS and mix with three quarts of good
Brandy or Whiskey, and the result will be a
preparation that will far excel in medicinal
virtues and true excellence any of the numer-
ous Liqueur Bitters in the market, and will cost
much less. You will have all the virtues of
Hoofoand's Bitters in connection with a good
article of Liquor, at a much less price than
these inferior preparations will cost you.

Attention, Soldiers! & the friends
of Soldiers.

We call particular attention to the following
remarkable and well authenticated cure of one
of the nation's heroes, whose life, to use his
own language, "has been saved by the Bitters"

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23, 1862.
Messrs. Jones & Evans—Well, gentlemen,
your Hoofoand's German Bitters has saved my
life. There is no mistake in this. It is vouch-
ered for by numbers of my comrades, some of
whose names are appended, and who are fully
cognizant of all the circumstances of my case.
I am, and have been for the last 4 years, a
member of Sherman's celebrated battery, and
under the immediate command of Captain R.
B. Ayres. Through the exposure attendant
upon my arduous duties, I was attacked in No-
vember last with inflammation of the lungs,
and was for seventy two days in the hospital.
This was followed by great debility, heighten-
ed by an attack of dysentery. I was then re-
moved from the White House, and sent to this
city on board the steamer "State of Maine,"
from which I landed on the 23rd of June.—
Since that time I have been about as low as
any one could be and still retain a spark of
vitality. For a week or more I was scarcely
able to swallow anything, and if I did force a
 morsel down, it was immediately thrown up
again.

I could not even keep a glass of water on my
stomach. Life could not last under these cir-
cumstances; and accordingly, the physicians
who had been working faithfully, though un-
successfully, to rescue me from the grasp of
the dread Archer, frankly told me they could
do no more for me, and advised me to see a
clergyman. Mr. Frederick Steinbron, of 6th
below Arch st., advised me, as a forlorn hope,
to try your Bitters, and kindly procured me a
bottle. From the time I commenced taking it
the gloomy shadow of death receded, and I am
now getting better. Though I have taken but
two bottles I have gained ten pounds. To your
invaluable Bitters I owe the certainty of life
which has taken the place of vague fears.

Yours truly, ISAAC MALONE.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON,
is on the wrapper of each bottle.

Price per bottle 75 cts. or half dozen
for \$4.00.

Should your nearest druggist not have the
article, do not be put off by any of the intoxi-
cating preparations that may be offered in its
place, but send to us, and we will forward,
securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 631
ARCH STREET.

JONES & EVANS,

(Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.,

Proprietors,
For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every
town in the United States. July 4, 1863.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.



Forever float that standard sheet,
Where Freedom's soul beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1863.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The "Union Men" of Blair County who desire cordially to unite in sustaining the National and State Administrations, in the vigorous prosecution of the war against traitors, are requested to assemble at the usual places of holding elections in the several townships and boroughs of the county, on

SATURDAY: the 8th day of August, 1863, and elect two delegates from each township and borough, (and when the borough is divided into wards two from each ward) to meet in convention at Hollidaysburg, on Tuesday the 11th day of August next, to nominate candidates for the offices of Assembly, District Attorney, County Commissioner, Director of the Poor and County Auditor.

The polls will be open in the Townships from 5 to 7 o'clock, and in the Boroughs from 7 to 9 p. m.

By order of the County Committee.

JOSEPH SMITH, Chm.

We have a dwelling house in Hollidaysburg to rent to a small family at \$5 per month.

Remember that the President has set apart Thursday the 6th day of August as a day of thanksgiving, praise and prayer.

The 54th Regiment Pa. Militia, Col. McKeage, have been ordered from Huntingdon to Hopewell.

The Methodist will hold a Camp Meeting, on the old camp ground, near Birmingham, Huntingdon county, commencing on the 14th inst.

NOTICE.—The Jurors for the second week of July Term, are hereby notified not to attend, as there will be no causes brought up for trial. By order of the Court.—*Rey*

Jacob Snyder, druggist, is having his old residence, on Allegheny st., torn down, preparatory to the erection of a new building which will be an ornament to that portion of our town. He has moved his drug store next door to the Diamond Hotel.

We had the pleasure on Monday evening last of witnessing the exhibition of Davis' Panorama of the Western world. It is a combination of historical scenes and illustrations of the manners and customs of different Indian tribes, forming an interesting show for both old and young.

On the morning of the 22d, Conrad Knepley, of Altoona, an engineer on one of the freight trains between Altoona and Pittsburgh, was seriously injured about the head by being struck by some timber on a car standing on a side track, in the vicinity of Wilmore station.

No official announcement has yet been made of the time when the draft shall take place in this county, nor is the quota for the county been ascertained to a certainty; but those claiming to know put the county's quota at 775, including the 50 per cent. to cover exemptions. Hollidaysburg and Gaysport are put down for 98.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—A counterfeit five dollar note on the Bank of Northumberland County, Pa., is now being circulated. Vignette, canal lock, boat and horse; locomotive and train of cars on bridge; man loading wagon with hay; 5 on each upper corner. An exact imitation of the genuine, well done.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for August is on hand, full of beauty and loveliness. Its arrival, (which, by the way, is as regular as clock work and "a little more so") puts the ladies into an extra good humor—and no wonder when we consider the many excellent things that Godey provides for them every month. To be had at the Bookstore.

The wheat and rye in this neighborhood has all been cut, and the farmers have nearly all of it hauled in. The rains which fell during the commencement of the harvest created an apprehension among the farmers that they might prove injurious to the grain, but the clear weather since, has enabled them to secure their crops in good condition.

A soldier, belonging to one of the companies in Camp Juniata, near Huntingdon, had one of his hands shattered by a musket ball on Saturday last. He was doing guard duty in the river bridge, and carelessly placing his hand over the muzzle of his musket, set his foot on the hammer, breaking the cap and discharging the load through his hand. He was taken to the hospital, and is getting along well.

THE "MONITOR" AGAIN.—There appears to be a strange fatality attending this newspaper, since its debut in our midst.—On Saturday morning last, at about 4 o'clock, a party of four or five soldiers from the camp near this place, well armed, broke down the doors of the building in which the Monitor is published, and entering began to pile the type, break the cases, &c. They had not proceeded far with their work, however, before the patrol guard suddenly appeared, and attempted to stop the soldiers. They proved too weak, however, and hastened back to their headquarters for reinforcements. In the meantime the work inside the building progressed briskly, and by the time the guard returned considerable damage had been done, but the perpetrators thereof had decamped. The Monitor men estimate that upwards of seventy-five pounds of type were thrown into the street. It will perhaps require a week or two to repair the craft and have her ready for another broadside of Vandalism. The alleged cause of this last assault upon this paper, is the publication in its last issue of a very treacherous communication from one who signed himself "a high private," of which we give an extract below.

After low personal abuse of the President, Gov. Curtin and all the officers in the Union Army, denouncing the war as an abolition crusade "to make greenbacks as valuable as continental money, and to place free white men on an equality with that especial contraband of war, the eternal nigger, the writer thus speaks of the militia now in camp:

"Being supplied and equipped with a commissariat groaning with hard-tack and soap fat, and allowed to roam at liberty seeking whom and what they may devour, until the poor over-taxed loyal citizens feel constrained to say the 'Philistines' are among us"—are these not the northern hordes coming out of the wilderness to defend us, and yet like Pharaoh's old leucist friends they leave no green thing in their destructive track, clucking hens not excepted."

Such language, at such a time, is outrageous, and the man who can thus deliberately strike at the arm which is striving to uphold and preserve the Government and Union, is a cowardly traitor, deserving nothing better than a rope, which, we fervently pray, may in due time be his portion, and not only his, but all enemies of Liberty and Union. So mote it be.—*Huntingdon American.*

DEATH OF SERGT. HERRICK.—We are again called upon to announce the death of a brave soldier. Sergt. George Herrick, of Tipton, this county, a member of Capt. Cassidy's company, 110th P. V., died in hospital, at Gettysburg, last week, from a wound received in the battle of July 2d. Sergt. Herrick resided for a number of years in this place, and was well and favorably known by most of our citizens. He was an honorable man, a brave soldier, popular with his companions in arms, and beloved by all who knew him. Sergt. Herrick was about 43 years of age, and leaves a wife and children to mourn his untimely, but heroic, death. Green be the turf above him.—*Standard.*

The *Tyrone Herald* says: A gentleman who had formerly resided in this county, but removed to the South some time previous to the breaking out of the rebellion, was arrested at the house of his father-in-law, who resides near Tipton, on Sunday last, on a charge of being in league with the Confederacy. He was brought to this place and afterwards taken to Huntingdon in charge of officer Cramer.

The *Fulton Republican* announces that during the late visits of the rebels to that place, two young men from our town, Brint Lyon, son of William Lyon, Esq., and Mengel Reed, son of John P. Reed, Esq., enlisted in the rebel cavalry service. This we have learned to be a fact. This is the happy teachings of Copperheadism. Those young men have been more manly than many of the fellows who stay here and claim, as they did, that they are Union men instead of going and defending or fighting for their friends and letting the world know who are our enemies. There are quite a number of others that we had a right to expect would leave at the first opportunity but they had not the moral courage. The editor of the *Gazette* is a candidate for the Legislature and could not leave handily. We are compelled to make this apology for him knowing his modesty.—*Bedford Inquirer.*

MARRIED.

July 9th, at the residence of the bride's father, in Upper Sandusky, Ohio, Henry R. Fisher of Pennsylvania, and Rebecca J. Long, of Upper Sandusky.

DIED.

In Antea township, on the 26th inst., after a severe illness, which was borne with Christian fortitude and meekness, MARY MANLEY—aged 43 years 4 months and 21 days. At Corinth, Mississippi, July 12th, 1863, Edwin Kelly, aged 24 years, formerly of this place. He was a private in the 24th regiment Iowa Volunteers, and enlisted in March, 1862.

MARKETS.

CORRECTED weekly by Lloyd & Henry produce dealers and Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, July 31, 1863.

Family Flour, per bbl,	\$6.50
Extra " "	6.25
Superfine, "	6.00
White wheat per bushel,	\$1.35
Red " "	1.25
Rye per bushel,	1.00
Corn per bushel,	.95
Oats per bushel,	.45
Barley per bushel,	1.0
Potatoes per bushel,	.85
Cloverseed per bushel,	4.45
Timothy Seed per bushel,	1.50
Flax Seed per bushel,	2.25
Hay per ton,	10.00
Butter per pound,	12
Eggs per dozen,	12

New Jersey Lands for Sale.

GARDEN OR FRUIT FARMS.
SUITABLE for Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, &c., of 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 acres each, at the following prices for the present, viz: 20 acres for \$200, 10 acres for \$110, 5 acres for \$60, 2 1/2 acres for \$40, 1 acre for \$20. Payable by \$1 a week. Also, good Cranberry lands, and village lots in CHESTERWOOD, 25 by 100 feet, at \$10 each, payable by one dollar a week. The above land and farms are situated at Chesterwood, Washington Township, Burlington County, N. J. For further information, apply, with a P. O. Stamp for a circular, to B. FRANKLIN CLARK, 2-12-3-11 No. 90 Cedar St., New York.

The Diseases of Error.

(Les Maladies d'Erreur.)
I, John B. Ogden, M. D., author and publisher of the above work, do hereby promise and agree to send (free of charge) to any young man who will write for it, a sample copy for perusal. The property of mankind is man. This valuable work is issued and sent forth for the benefit of suffering humanity. It treats in simple language on all the diseases of Error, including Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility, Indigestion, Melancholy, Insanity, Wasting Decay, Impotency, &c. &c.—giving safe, speedy, and efficient prescriptions for their permanent cure, together with much valuable information. All who favor me with a desire to read my work shall receive a sample copy by return mail, free of charge.

Address JOHN B. OGDEN, M. D., June 6-3m.-pd. No. 60 Nassau St. N. Y.

BRIDGE LETTING.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Commissioners of Blair county, at their office in Hollidaysburg, up to 12 o'clock M. Monday 11th of August inst., for the building of a bridge, across the Juniata river, on the old site of what is known as the "Bennington Bridge" in Allegheny township in said county. Draft and specification of same may be seen at their office.

GEORGE KOON,
DAN M. KIRKHEAD,
JAMES RHOCK,
Commissioners.
Attest: Joe. Baldrige, Clerk.
Commissioners' office, July 29, 1862.

STRAY COW.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, living in Frankstown, on the 10th of July, 1863, a red cow. No marks.—The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.
SARAH J. REEM.
Frankstown July 18, 1863.

A Joint Resolution Proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof: There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows: SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election.

There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight, and nine, as follows: SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills. SECTION 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers, or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth.

JOHN CESSNA,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNY,
Speaker of the Senate.
OFFICE OF THE SECY OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
Harrisburg, July 1, 1863.
PENNSYLVANIA, 88;

[L. S.] I do hereby certify that the foregoing and annexed is a full, true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office. In Testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
July 11 te.

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS.

WOOD & PEROT, No. 1131 Ridge Avenue, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

OFFER for sale upon the most favorable terms, New and Beautiful Designs in great variety of Iron Railings for Cemeteries, Residences, &c., of Wrought and Cast Iron, and Galvanized Iron and Brass Tubing; Iron Verandahs, Balconies, Stairs, Counters, Lamp Stands, Vases, Tables, Flower Stands, Sofas, Chairs, Statues, Animals, and all other Iron Work of a Decorative character. Designs forwarded for selection. Persons applying for same, will please state kind of work needed.
June 6-3m. is.

JOHN H. KEATLEY,
Attorney at Law,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

OFFICE in old place, McFarland's Building—Collections and Soldiers' Claims promptly attended to. May 30, 1863.

Duff's College.

Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOUNDED IN 1840.

Incorporated by Legislative Charter. Being the only COMMERCIAL COLLEGE in the Union conducted by a PRACTICAL MERCHANT.

OVER SIX THOUSAND STUDENTS have been educated in the Principles and Practice of all the details of a business education from DUFF'S system of

Mercantile Book-Keeping. Awarded four Silver Medals, and sanctioned by special Committees of the American Institute and the Chamber of Commerce, New York. Also, DUFF'S

Steamboat Book-Keeping. "A perfect system for such books and accounts." Also, DUFF'S new system of **Railroad Book-Keeping.**

After the form of the Pennsylvania Railroad Also, DUFF'S new system of **Private Bank Book-Keeping.** The only one in use in the city. The above systems of accounts are all taught under the daily supervision of the author, and it is believed, to a degree of perfection never attained elsewhere.

12 FIRST PREMIUMS for best Business and Ornamental Penmanship awarded our present Penman by the United States Fair at Cincinnati.....1860 Penna. State Fair at Wyoming.....1860 Western Penna. Fair at Pittsburgh.....1860 and the Ohio State Fair at Cleveland.....1862 all of which are exhibited at our office.

FORTY DOLLARS Pays for our full graduating course. \$4.50 for stationery and blanks of fine extra size paper, including Harper's edition of Duff's Book-keeping. Others charge \$8 and \$10 for blanks with an old system of Bookkeeping containing only one set of Books.

Harper's Enlarged Edition of Duff's Book-keeping. Price \$1.87. Sold by Booksellers generally. For full particulars send for our elegant new Circular pp. 68, and samples of our Penman's Business and Ornamental Writing, enclosing 25c. to P. DUFF & SON, Principals. April 18, 1863-ly.

Iron City College.

Hon. Wilson McCandless, Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court, President.
Corner of Penn and St. Clair sts. PITTSBURG, PA.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST. \$35 Pays for a full Commercial Course. No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-keeping. Ministers' sons at half price. Students enter and review at any time.

This Institution is conducted by experienced Teachers and practical Accountants, who prepare young men for active business, at the least expense and shortest time, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. Diplomas granted by merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this College, by business men.

PROF. A. COWLEY, the best Penman of the Union, who holds the largest No. of 1st Premiums, and over all competitors, teaches rapid Business Writing.

For specimens of Penmanship, and Catalogue containing full information, include twenty-five cents to JENKINS & SMITH, Principals.
Attend where the Sons and Clerks of Bankers and Business Men graduate. Feb 14, 1863.

SAPONIFIER,

OR

CONCENTRATED LYE.

THE FAMILY SOAP MAKER.

THE PUBLIC are cautioned against the SPURIOUS articles of LYE for making SOAP, &c., now offered for sale. The only GENUINE and PATENTED LYE is that made by the PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, their trade-mark for it being "SAPONIFIER, OR CONCENTRATED LYE." The great SUCCESS of this article has led UNPRINCIPLED PARTIES to endeavor to IMITATE it, in violation of the Company's PATENT.

All Manufacturers, Buyers, or Sellers of these Spurious Lyes, are hereby notified that the Company have employed as their Attorneys, GEORGE HARRING, Esq., of Philadelphia, and WILLIAM BAKWELL, Esq., of Pittsburgh. And that all MANUFACTURERS, USERS, or SELLERS of Lye, in violation of the rights of the Company, will be PROSECUTED at once. The SAPONIFIER, OR CONCENTRATED LYE, is for sale by all Druggists, Grocers and Country Stores.

TAKE NOTICE

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, Western District of Pennsylvania, No. 1 of May Term, 1862, in suit of the PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING vs. THOS. G. CHASE, decreed to the Company on November 15, 1862, the EXCLUSIVE right granted by a patent owned by them for the SAPONIFIER. Patent issued October 21, 1866. Perpetual injunction awarded.

THE PENNSYLVANIA

Salt Manufacturing Company.

OFFICES:
127 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
Pitt St. & Duquesne Way, Pitts'g.
May 2, 1863-3m.

No More Fluid Lamp Explosions.

DAY & CO.'S

KEROSENE OIL BURNERS

APPLIED to the common Fluid Lamp, adapted it for burning Kerosene Oil, without smoke and without a chimney, at ONE-FOURTH THE COST OF FLUID.

AGENTS WANTED.
A sample dozen mailed, post-paid, on receipt of 60 cents in stamps, by
DAY & CO, Newark, N. J.
March 14, 1863-ly.

BLANK DEEDS for sale at this office.

WHIG ALMANAC FOR 1863.

1863	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
------	--------	--------	---------	-----------	----------	--------	----------

JAN'Y 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

FEB'Y. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

MARCH. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

APRIL. 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

MAY. 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

JUNE. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

JULY. 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

AUGUST. 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

SEPT'R. 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

OCTOBER. 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

NOV'R. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

DEC'R. 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

WHOLESALE ONLY.

AMERICAN STATIONERY WAREHOUSE.

JOHN J. MERRITT,
Importer, Wholesale Stationer
and Sole Agent

Winslow and Clifton Mills Premium Papers, Consisting of Commercial Notes, Letters, Bill, Legal and Foolscaps,
No. 18 BEEKMAN STREET,
New York.

Also, Proprietor and Sole Agent for the following new and useful articles:

Oliver's Patent Eraser and Paper Cleaner.

This Tip is different from any heretofore made, being easily fitted to any pencil; is manufactured from Vulcanized Rubber of the best quality; is easily changed from one pencil to another; and sold at an extremely low price. It is the most durable article of the kind in the market.

Burnet's Patent Rubber Inkstand & Rack.

An opaque inkstand, preserving ink from the decomposing effect of light.

Green's Patent Ink Eraser and Paper Cleaner.

The best article made for rubbing out pencil marks, accomplishing the work in one-half the time of ordinary rubbers.

The Patent Combination Paper Cutter and Ruler.

A new and useful article, combining in one the uses of two indispensable articles.

Platt's Patent Portable Copying Press,

A light, cheap and useful article.

Merritt & Brown's Pig Pen,

A very superior steel pen, made and selected with the greatest care, put up 2 dozen in a box, 6 boxes enclosed in another neatly finished box—the most convenient shape possible for retailing.

I have just received a full and complete assortment of the GENUINE ARNOLD'S WRITING FLUID.

The National Portrait Chess and Checker Board,

A neat, durable and cheap article for the million, comprising on the unused squares fine life-like photographic pictures of our prominent Generals and commanders; also, the President, Secretary of State, &c. The pictures alone are worth at least double the cost of the Board.

All orders will receive prompt and careful attention.

Call and examine one of the largest and best assorted stocks of Stationery in the United States.
JOHN J. MERRITT,
Wholesale Stationer,
Nov. 15, 1862-6m. 18 Beekman st., N. Y.

J. M. COOPER.....S. MILLIKEN.

COAL.
J. M. COOPER & CO.,

Successors of Porter, Milliken & Co., RE prepared to furnish the public with a good article of Bituminous coal, by the boat, car, or cart load.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 1, 1861.

C. A. McFARLAND & CO., (Successors to Wm. McFarland & Son) Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Cabinet Furniture. Also, a large assortment of Ready-made Coffins always kept on hand, of different kinds and prices, cheaper than ever before offered in this place. Persons ordering Coffins from a distance will please say the kind and price.
Hollidaysburg, May 23, 1863.

Friends & Relatives OF THE Brave Soldiers and Sailors.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

ALL who have friends and relatives in the Army or Navy, should take especial care, that they be amply supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never failing friend in the hour of need.

Coughs and Colds affecting Troops.

Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the Directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

Sick Headaches and Want of Appetite, Incidental to Soldiers.

These feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthy action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

Weakness or Debility Induced by over Fatigue.

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the Bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system however disordered, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels as sure as this famous medicine.

Volunteers Attention! In-discretions of Youth.

Sores and Ulcers, Mothches and Swellings can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the Ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the Patient a vigorous

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
May, 1863.

DECISION

RELATIVE TO THE ASSESSMENT OF THE
INCOME TAX.

The income tax must be assessed and paid in the district in which the assessed person resides. The place where a person votes, or is entitled to vote, is deemed his residence. When not a voter, the place where tax on personal property is paid is held to be the place of residence.

In cases of limited partnerships, formed with the condition that no dividend or division of profits shall be made until the expiration of the partnership, each member of such firm will be required to return his share of profits arising from such business, for the year 1862, as had they so desired, a division of the profits could have been made.

Gains or profits realized from the sale of property during the year 1862, which property was purchased before the Excise Law went into effect, should be returned as income for the year 1862.

The executors or administrators of the estates of persons who died in the year 1862, should make return of the income thereof for the year 1862.

A merchant's return of income should cover the business of the year 1862, excluding previous years. Uncollected accounts must be estimated.

Physicians and lawyers should include actual receipts for services rendered in 1862, together with an estimate of unrealized or contingent income due to that year.

Dividends and interest payable in 1862, should be returned as income for that year, no matter when declared.

Dividends derived from gas stock are taxable as income.

Income derived from coal mines must be returned, although a tax has been previously paid on the coal produced. No deduction can be made because of the diminished value, actual or supposed, of the coal vein or bed, by the process of mining. Rent derived from coal mines is income.

Premiums paid for life insurance shall not be allowed as a deduction in statement of income.

Pensions received from the United States Government must be returned with other income subject to taxation.

Old debts, formerly considered hopelessly lost, but paid within the time covered by the return of income, should be included in this statement.

Debts considered hopelessly lost on the 31st of December, 1862, and due to the business of the year 1862, may be deducted from the profits of business; if subsequently paid, they must be included in the return for the year in which paid.

In order to give full effect to the provision of the 91st section of the act of July 1st, 1862, respecting the tax on that portion of income derived from United States securities, it is directed that when income is derived partly from these and partly from other sources, the \$600 and other allowances made by law shall be deducted, as far as possible, from that portion of income derived from other sources, and subject to three per cent. tax.

No deduction can be allowed from the taxable income of a merchant for compensation paid for the service of a minor son.

A farmer, when making return of the total amount of his "farm produce," shall be allowed to deduct therefrom the subsistence of horses, mules, oxen, and cattle used exclusively in the carrying on of said farm. The term "farm produce" is construed to include all productions of farm, of what nature or kind soever.

The account of stock sold by a farmer since December 31st, 1862, should not be included in the present assessment, but the profit realized thereby must be accounted for in his next year's return. Where he has included in his return produce raised by him, and fed in whole or part to stock subsequently sold, he must account for the gain realized by the feeding and selling of said stock. Where he was not included the produce so fed, he must return, as profits, the difference between the value of said stock the 31st of December, 1861, and the amount realized for them.

Fertilizers purchased by farmers, to maintain their land in present productive condition, will be considered as "repairs" in estimating income.

Interest should be considered as income only when paid, unless it is collectable and remains unpaid by the consent or agreement of the creditor.

Losses incurred in the prosecution of business are a fair offset to gains derived from business, but not from those portions of income derived from fixed investments, such as bonds, mortgages, rents, and the like.

Property used in business, and furnishing profits, when destroyed by fire, may be restored, at the expense of those profits, to the condition when destroyed; if insured, the difference between insurance received and amount expended in restoration will be allowed.

The increased value given a new building by permanent improvements will be charged to capital—not income.

The contingent fund of manufacturing corporations, made up during the year 1862, and not distributed, should not be returned as part of the income of stockholders.

The undistributed earnings of a corporation, made previous to September 1st, 1862, whether the corporation is required to pay tax on dividends or not, should not be considered as the income of the stockholders, nor should the corporation be required to make return of said reserved earnings as trustees, under section 93 of the Excise Law.

The income of literary, scientific, or

other charitable institutions, in the hands of trustees or others, is not subject to income tax.

When a person boards, and rents a room or rooms, the rent thereof, in lieu of rent of house, should be deducted from the amount of income subject to taxation.

Losses sustained in business since December 31st, 1862, will not enter into the income assessment for 1862.

Interest on borrowed capital used in business may be deducted from income.

If a planter returns all his farm products, he will be allowed to deduct the actual expense of subsisting and clothing his slaves.

Legatees are not required to return their legacies as income. There is a special tax on legacies of personal property in section 111.

The income tax is assessed upon the actual income of individuals. Firms, as such, will not make returns.

The profits of a manufacturer from his business are not exempt from income tax, in consequence of his having paid the excise tax imposed by law upon articles manufactured by him.

As bridge, express, telegraph, steam and ferry boat companies or corporations are not authorized by law to withhold and pay to Government any tax upon interest paid, or dividend declared by them, all income of individuals derived from these sources is liable to income tax.

All persons neglecting or refusing to make return of income, except in case of sickness, are brought within the penalties prescribed by the 11th section of the act of July 1st, 1862, viz: an addition of 50 per cent. to the amount ascertained by the Assistant Assessor, upon such information as he can obtain, and a penalty of \$100, to be recovered for the United States, with costs of suit.

By authority of Commissioner Internal Revenue.

JOHN DEAN,
Assessor Internal Revenue,

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Margaret McCaslin.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Blair County, on the Estate of Margaret McCaslin, late of the borough of Hollidaysburg, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WM. H. BAKER, Adm'r.
Hollidaysburg, May 16, 1863.

Horse Stolen—\$100 Reward.

\$60 for the Recovery of the Horse—\$100 for Horse & Thief.

The undersigned will pay the above reward for the recovery of a dark bay Horse (5 years old) stolen off their farm at Huntingdon Furnace on Wednesday night June 10th, 1863.

G. & J. H. SHOENBERGER,
Burgess, Bedford Inquirer copy to amount of \$1 and charge Whig.

STEAM SAW-MILL.—I will sell, at private sale, my new and elegant Portable Steam Circular Saw Mill, Engine, Boilers, Lath Mill, &c., &c., known as the "Tab Spring Mills," because the most of the timber close to them is exhausted.

March 14, 1863. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Grist Mill and Farm for Sale.

WE know of a good Grist Mill in Cambria county, with 150 acres of land, for sale. It is a good site for a Woolen Factory having water power, &c.

Also—A small farm of 70 acres, near the town of Loreto.

Also—100 acres in one tract, and 40 acres in another, both improved, within two miles of Loreto. Inquire at this office.

April 18, 1863. J. M. B.

Tyrone Marble Works.

ALL KINDS OF CEMENTERY and FURNITURE work done to order, such as GRAVE STONES, TOMBS, COUCHES and MONUMENTS, CENTRE TABLES, BUREAU TOPS, of the best American and Italian Marbles, and in plain or fancy styles.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.
JNO. H. PATTERSON,
Logan st., Tyrone, nearly opposite the National Hotel. 2-15-3-14

Lager Beer Saloon.

ENGLEBRETH GRONULLER,
First Door East of McNamara's Store, on Juniata Street.

WILL accommodate all with fresh Lager Beer, Ales, Sardines, Schweitzer, Segars, and Refreshments of all kinds.

Give him a call at his old and well established Saloon.
Nov. 16, 1862.

DR. J. J. LEVI,

of Philadelphia,
has located in Duaneville, Blair county, and offers his professional services as a Physician, Surgeon and Dentist. He also keeps on hand an assortment of Medicines for the accommodation of all persons desiring them.

May 3-1-23.

The Confessions and Experience of a Nervous Invalid.—Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men, and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y. 2-13-3-12

FARM TO LET.—I will rent a farm of one hundred acres, with the improvements, orchard, &c., including a saw mill, situate on Mill Run, two and a half miles west of Altoona.

Also—I will sell 800 acres of the land adjoining it, in lots of 50 or 100 acres, to suit purchasers, on easy terms.
Apr. 4, 1863. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Plumbers' Materials.

CHARLES MULLIKIN,
Importer & Wholesale Dealer.

No. 520 Commerce St.,
PHILADELPHIA.

CONSTANTLY IN STORE, a large assortment of
Copper, Zinc, Iron and Galvanized Iron Bath Tubs.

White and Marbled Plug Basins.
White and Marbled or Blue Closet Basins.

Ship Water Closets, complete.
Water Closets of every description.

PUMPS, RAMS, &c.

Iron sinks.
Iron and Enamelled Portable Wash Stands.

Vitrified Drain Pipe, Bends, Branches and Traps.

Plumbers' Brass and Plated Work of every description.

Lead Traps and Bends, Pine and Cedar Hydrant Posts, Hydrant Rods, Plumbers' Hooks, Marble Sinks, Rubber Hose, &c., as low as any House in the country. April 18, 1863.3m.

HOLLIDAYSBURG

MALE AND FEMALE

Seminary.

Rev. Wm. C. Smith, Principal.

The first session of this School commenced April 13th, and will continue five months.

TERMS OF TUITION:

FIRST CLASS—Reading, Writing, Spelling, Mental Arithmetic and Primary Geography, per session of five months, \$7 50

SECOND CLASS—English Grammar, Geography, Philosophy, History, Chemistry, &c., per session of five months, \$9 00

THIRD CLASS—Latin, Greek, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, &c., per session of five months, \$13 00

For Mrs. R. D. SMITH will commence giving lessons on the Piano the first of May.

For further particulars, address the Principal, Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pa. May 2, 1863.3m.

Groceries for the Million!

IF YOU WANT FINE FRESH

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Provisions, Wood and Willow Ware,

TOBACCOES AND SEGARS,

Go To

FUNK'S NEW GROCERY.

On Allegheny st., in the room recently occupied by Olmsted & Sons, Hollidaysburg, where you will find one of the largest, freshest and BEST SELECTED STOCKS.

For family use to be found in the town. Strict attention having been paid to the wants of this community in making his purchases, every article in the line can be found upon his shelves.

Pickles, Spices, Preserved Fruits, Dried Fruits, and a general assortment of COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Always on hand. When in search of Fresh and Cheap Family Groceries, be sure to call on

JAMES FUNK.
Hollidaysburg, April 18, 1863.—4f.

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN'S

COMMERCIAL COLLEGES,

Cooper Union, N. Y. Hamilton Building, Brooklyn.

BOOK-KEEPING, COMMERCIAL LAW, ARITHMETIC, PENMANSHIP, CORRESPONDENCE, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges are comprised in BRYANT, STRATTON & Co.'s Chain of Commercial Colleges, located as above, and in Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, and afford the best possible facilities for acquiring a thorough Commercial Education.

A Scholarship issued by these Colleges will be good throughout the "Chain"—time unlimited. Call or send for Circular.

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN. 1-41
Cooper Union, N. Y. City.

Iron and Nails!

THE subscribers having leased the PORTAGE IRON WORKS for a number of years, will keep on hand and for sale at all times, in large or small quantities,

FLAT,

ROUND, AND BAR IRON,

HOOP, OVAL,

HALF OVAL,

and SHEET IRON.

Also—Nails, Brads, Spikes, and Fence Nails, all of which they will sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State.

From our long experience in the business, we doubt not that we shall be able to render satisfaction to all who may be pleased to send us orders.

RICHARDS, JOY & CO.
Duaneville, May 3-1-28

"THE M TTHEWS FARM."

I OFFER at private sale 52 acres of land situate near Coleman's Mill, in Logan township, below Altoona, on which are erected a good log house and stable and other improvements. About twenty acres cleared and under fence, a good spring of water at the door, a good meadow, &c. It is known as the "Matthews Farm."

April 1, 1863.

FARMS FOR THE POOR MAN.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the balance of his lands in "THE KETTLE," near Altoona, at \$5 per acre, payable in twenty years or less, with interest. He will sell any number of acres the purchaser may desire.—The soil is very good—scarcely second to the best in Blair county.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, April 4th, 1863.

A. J. WOLFE,

CABINET-MAKER

AND UNDERTAKER.

Corner of Allegheny and Front Streets

HOLLIDAYSBURG.

FURNITURE of all descriptions always on hand or made to order.

Coffins made to order, and a HEARSE furnished free in town and country.

Hollidaysburg, May 31, 1862.

FOR SALE.—We have a judgment against one JOSEPH PARKS, an Engineer, running an Engine over the Allegheny mountain from Altoona, for the Pennsylvania Railroad company, which we will sell very cheap. It is for the rent of a dwelling house occupied by the said Joseph and family last winter, in Altoona, from which they removed without our knowledge or consent. JOSE is getting big wages, and if willing and can be found, is abundantly able to pay. It ought to sell for a good price, but we will dispose of it cheap. THE EDITOR.

SAMUEL S. BLAIR, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [March 7, 1863.]

SINGER & CO'S

LETTER "A"

FAMILY SEWING MACHINE

With all the Recent Improvements.

IS the BEST and CHEAPEST and MOST BEAUTIFUL of all Sewing Machines. This Machine will sew anything, from the running of a tuck in Tartan to the making of an Overcoat—anything from Pilot or Beaver Cloth down to the softest Gauze or Gossamer Tissue, and is ever ready to do its work to perfection. It can fell, hem, bind, gather, tuck, quilt, and has capacity for a great variety of ornamental work. This is not the only Machine that can fell, hem, bind, braid, and so forth, but it will do so better than any other Machine. The letter "A" Family Sewing Machine may be had in a great variety of cabinet cases. The Folding Case, which is now becoming so popular, is, as its name implies, one that can be folded into a box or case, which, when opened, makes a beautiful, substantial and spacious table for the work to rest upon. The cases are of every imaginable design—plain as the wood grew in its native forest, or as elaborately finished as art can make them.

The Branch Offices are well supplied with silk twist, thread, needles, oil, &c., of the very best quality.

Send for a Copy of "Singer & Co's GAZETTE." I. M. SINGER & CO., Philadelphia Office—310 Chestnut street.

JAMES H. BELL, Agent in Hollidaysburg. 2-7-3-6

BLAIR COUNTY

MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the Marble Business, in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,

Headstones, Tombs, MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS, MANTLES, &c., &c.,

in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.

JOHN FREEMAN.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

SAUEL J. FRIES.....STEPHEN WINTERS.

GAS-BURNING PARLOR,

AND

COOK STOVES.

THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, which they will sell at the most reduced prices. They are partly of the latest improved Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Gas-Burning, Cook and Parlor Stoves, the very latest, best and cheapest.

They have also added to their stock a large supply of Hardware, Cutlery, Tools, Coal Oil Lamps, Copper Kettles, &c., &c.

Their new store is on Virginia street, nearly opposite Mann's store, in Altoona. The old shop and store is still continued on Annie street, East Ward.

They have also Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, a Copperplating room, and do roofing and spouting on short notice.

FRIES & WINTERS.
Altoona, April 18, 1862.

COAL AND LUMBER LANDS.

WE have several thousand acres of very valuable Coal and Lumber lands in this county for sale. Any person desiring them will be furnished with full particulars. Persons wishing to purchase would do well by calling on

JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, April 4, 1863.

JOHNSTON, JACK & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.)
Bankers,--Hollidaysburg, Pa.

W. M. LLOYD & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.)
Bankers,--Altoona, Pa.
Nov. 22, 1861.

COAL LANDS For Sale.—I offer at private sale a very valuable tract of coal land situate on the Allegheny Mountain, adjoining the Tunnel coal mines, on the South, Bennington lands on the East, Hutchinson & Co.'s coal mines on the North, warranted in the name of Timothy Lewis, and containing 418 acres.

This land is very desirable to any person wishing to go into the coal business, as it is a sound in excellent Bituminous coal, and is near the Pennsylvania Railroad.—It will be sold cheap.

April 4, 1863.

THE EDITOR.

THE Rev. Wm. Cogswell, while laboring as a Missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the great City of Jeddo. This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by them.

Desirous of benefiting others, I will send this recipe, which I have brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge.

Address Rev. WM. COGSWELL,
439 Fulton Avenue,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

2-7-1y

BLANKS FOR SOLDIERS.

At great expense and trouble we have got up (to accommodate Lawyers and others in this and the adjoining counties) all the Blanks necessary to procure, First:

BLANK FORMS FOR \$100 Bounty and Back Pay;

Invalid Pensions;

Widows' Pensions;

Minor Children's Pensions;

Mothers' Pensions;

Sisters' Pensions.

They are beautifully printed on fine, strong paper, with marginal notes, and full printed instructions on the back of each, showing how they should be filled up in each case.

All orders accompanied with \$1 or more, cash, will receive prompt attention. These Blanks are exactly in conformity with the new regulations of Government, and are approved by the Departments at Washington.

THE EDITOR.

BLANK DEEDS for sale at this office.

PLASTER AT

March 14. E. G. PRICE'S STORE.

Bryant & Stratton's

Chain of National

Mercantile Colleges.

LOCATED IN

PHILADELPHIA,

S. E. Cor. of 7th & Chestnut sts.,
New York City, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago & St. Louis.

BOOK-KEEPING, Penmanship, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Forms, Correspondence, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges being under the same general and local management, and uniting in each the advantages of all, offer greater facilities for imparting instruction than any other similar institutions in the country.

A Scholarship issued by any one is good in all for an unlimited time.

The Philadelphia College has been recently enlarged and refurnished in a superior manner, and is now the largest and most prosperous